THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1773. THE NUMBER 399.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

To Mrs. RIND.

MADAM,

SOME few months paſt I obſerved with infinite ſatisfaction that the viſitors of the college had reſolved to appropriate part of the money in the funds of that ſeminary to the enlargement of the building, and, I ſuppoſe, to the general extenſion of their plan of education. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly reflect honour on their wiſe determinations, and would prove of the greateſt advantage to this infant country; for it is a lamentable truth that this colony, though ſettled longer than any other, has been eclipſed by many in the cultivation of thoſe arts and ſciences which are moſt immediately neceſſary to the well-being of ſociety. I can attribute this misfortune to no other cauſe than the diſadvantages our young gentlemen labour under in the purſuit of their ſtudies. Our ſeminary, though graced with profeſſors who would do honour to any univerſity, through inattention of the governors to ſome peculiar diſadvantages, ſeems to have been hitherto imperfectly calculated to anſwer the purpoſes of its foundation. But the plan which has lately been adopted bids us hope for the removal of thoſe inconveniencies which are at preſent inſurmountable obſtacles to the advancement of literature.

If I have not been miſinformed, there are at preſent near eighty young gentlemen who lodge and board in the college. The want of room renders it neceſſary for three or four to live in the ſame apartment. The diſparity of age, and diverſity of diſpoſition, frequently render this a moſt painful ſituation to the gentleman who is more advanced in his ſtudies, and who wiſhes to proſecute them with more earneſtneſs than his companions. Subject to a thouſand intruſions and impertinent interruptions from them, he is incapable of paying that attention which abſtract ſtudies require. In vain does he attempt to recollect his ſcattered thoughts, and regain the thread of reaſoning which has been broken. His ideas refuſe to flow in their former channel, and he is obliged to give over his reſearches for the preſent, or begin them anew; ſtill liable to the like interruption the moment he returns to his ſtudies.

A ſenſe of theſe inconveniencies, I preſume, has determined the viſitors of the college to erect an edifice large enough to accommodate any number of gentlemen that are diſpoſed to proſecute their ſtudies to the greateſt advantage in any ſcience or profeſſion; but as I am at a diſtance from the capital, I have not heard whether it be their intention to extend the field of ſcience with the walls of the college. In the ſeminaries of our ſiſter colonies profeſſorſhips in medicine have been eſtabliſhed with great ſucceſs; yet the revenues of thoſe colleges are infinitely inferior to ours.

Should we follow their example, might we not expect to rival them, ſince there are gentlemen of the firſt abilities in phyſic to be met with amongſt us? Under proper regulations, might we not hope that, in time, a Britiſh education will be unneceſſary, ſince every advantage we ſearch for abroad might with eaſe be procured at home?

There is yet another object of the greateſt importance to this country, which I ſhall beg leave to mention, and which merits the attention not only of the governors of the college, but even of the general legiſlative body of this colony; that is, the eſtabliſhment of a profeſſorſhip in the law.

By virtue of my office, I am under the neceſſity of attending the county court where I reſide: I had not long acted in the capacity of a judge before I diſcovered great confuſion, want of argument, of reaſoning, and, I conceived, of law, too, in the pleadings of ſome of our lawyers. Their proceedings were ſometimes exceedingly perplexed, and I could even obſerve them at a ſtand in ſome points, which, when properly attended to, were ſufficiently clear. At firſt I apprehended it might have been the peculiar fate of my own county to be unaſſiſted by able lawyers; but ſince I find we are not altogether ſingular in that reſpect, I have been led to reflect on the cauſe of this inconvenience, and the means of removing it hereafter.

When a young gentleman has reſolved to ſtudy the law, he applies to ſome attorney for his advice, aſſiſts him in copying a few declarations, reads the firſt book of Coke upon Lyttleton, and the Virginia laws, and then applies for a licence, and begins to practiſe a profeſſion, the grounds and firſt principles of which he is perhaps utterly unacquainted with. He is involved in difficulties at his firſt ſetting out, which he is unable to remove by referring to authors, and, in one continued ſcene of error, plods on to the laſt, nor gives himſelf the leaſt trouble to inveſtigate the reaſon of what he reads. Far be it from me to alledge this generally, but daily obſervation ſhews that there is but too much truth in the repreſentation.

By eſtabliſhing a profeſſorſhip in the law many of thoſe gentlemen, who are obliged to ſtruggle with the greateſt difficulties through want of proper books and proper inſtructions, would repair to a place where they might enjoy the moſt ample means of purſuing their ſtudies with ſucceſs, where the road to truth, inſtead of an inexplorable wilderneſs, would be opened to them, and where they might unravel the myſteries, and reconcile the ſeeming abſurdities, of the profeſſion they were ſtudying under the auſpices of an able profeſſor.

Were I worthy of propoſing any thing to the conſideration of a legiſlative body, long revered for the wiſdom of their laws and regulations, I ſhould recommend the encouragement of ſuch a plan of education. If the candidates for the bar were obliged to go through a regular courſe of lectures on the civil and municipal laws at the college, and to attend the General Court when ſitting, where they might imbibe proper ideas of the practice of the law, at the ſame time that they received the greateſt inſtruction from the learned arguments and judicious determinations there, I am perſuaded our gentlemen of the bar would appear to much greater advantage than at preſent; and in a couple of years, with ſuch aſſiſtance, I conceive that they would be much better qualified for their buſineſs than in double that time without it.

The plan that I would propoſe, therefore, is, that when the additional building to the college is erected, that a profeſſor of law be appointed, who ſhall read a regular and compleat courſe of lectures on the law once in a year, and that no perſons but thoſe who have attended the lectures of ſuch profeſſor for two years, and have attended the General Court whilſt ſitting, during that period, ſhall be admitted to practiſe as counſel, or as attornies, in any of the county courts in this colony, except ſuch perſons who had been admitted to practiſe in other places, and upon examination ſhould be found qualified for it.

I would alſo propoſe, that after attending the lectures of ſuch profeſſor, and the General Court whilſt ſitting, for four years, all candidates for the profeſſion of the law, who, upon examination ſhould be found qualified to practiſe, ſhall be admitted to practiſe in the General Court of this colony, and at the county courts at the ſame time. By this means the ſtudy of the law, as a ſcience, would be infinitely encouraged, and we might expect to ſee the practice of it on the moſt reſpectable footing, in this country.

I am aware that objections may be raiſed to what I have propoſed; but ſhould it ſerve as a hint for thoſe who are better verſed in theſe matters to improve upon, every end will be anſwered which was propoſed by, Madam, your moſt humble ſervant,

A COUNTRY JUSTICE.

LONDON, *September* 30.

THE Duke of Cumberland, we are told, means to viſit moſt of the courts in Europe, in conſequence of which he will ſtay abroad two years.

It is ſaid that his Excellency William Tryon, governor of New York, will be created a knight of the Bath, in the room of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor.

They write from Rome, that the plate found in the different colleges and churches belonging to the Jeſuits is valued at one million of ſcudis, and has been all confiſcated. It has alſo been diſcovered that the Jeſuits had lodged in the bank of Venice, three years ſince, immenſe ſums of money, for which they had 60,000 ſcudis per annum, which is now ſtopped.

They write from Paris, that one Doctor D——— was laſt month broke upon the wheel there for the murder of a prieſt. The doctor was 74 years of age, it is ſaid, and had 12 wives living.

October 2. A noble lord has lately had a ſcheme preſented him by which the public are to be releaſed of two thirds of the national debt in about 19 years, provided we are at peace, and that without any additional tax on the people.

A private letter from Rome ſays that his holineſs, notwithſtanding the extreme rigour with which he proceeds againſt the Jeſuits, is diſpoſed to render them ſervice of a ſpiritual kind; for which purpoſe he has drawn up a manual of devotions peculiarly adapted to their preſent ſituation. In the confeſſional part of one of them are theſe remarkable words: We acknowledge, with confuſion of face, that though we derive the name of our lately ſuppreſſed order from *Jeſus*, yet too many of us have acted as if the *Devil himſelf* had been the author of our principles.

They write from Amſterdam, that a perſon in a capital way in the banking buſineſs at Antwerp, has lately diſappeared with 700,000 ducats private property.

October 5. A letter from Liſbon, dated September 8, ſays, "By a veſſel juſt arrived in the Tagus, from Magadore, a Portugueſe ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, we have advice, that the St. Antonio, a Portugueſe man of war, had been ran away with, and the captain and crew murdered in the following manner: She had been on a cruiſe, and being foul, put into a ſmall cove on the ſlave coaſt to careen. The crew were on ſhore during the careen, and were overpowered and killed by the natives, who launched the veſſel, and were ſeen in much diſtreſs, by a ſmall Engliſh ſhip that put in ſoon after at Magadore."

An extract of a letter from the Orkneys ſays that the weather there having for ſome time been very rough, has retarded the intercourſe between the iſlands, and done great damage.

As the ſeveral articles of life are at preſent rated, it appears, by a nice calculation, that every country gentleman who has an income of 1000l. per annum, pays no leſs than 350l. of it in taxes and exciſe.

Monday afternoon a duel was fought in a field near Hoxton, occaſioned by a political diſpute, between a clerk belonging to a public office and a liveryman, who had polled for Mr. Wilkes, wherein the former was run through the body, and now lies at the point of death.

October 7. The 66th regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, is juſt returned from Jamaica, where it has been ſtationed 9 years, and is ordered to Berwick upon Tweed. The above regiment has been three times recruited ſince it left England; and, including officers and private men, there are only 15 out of 550 that have lived to return to their native ſhore.

A poor illiterate ſhepherd in Devonſhire has inoculated upwards of five hundred people ſince May laſt, all of whom have had the ſmall pox, and recovered.

The Jane, Moran, from Jamaica for London, a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Dover; 30 per cent. was refuſed on her on Tueſday night.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered a monthly return to be made of all the ſtores expended in his Majeſty's dockyard.

October 9. Like the people of England, who are ſtarving in the midſt of plenty, the Empreſs of Ruſſia is in the greateſt diſtreſs for men and money in the midſt of conqueſt: With this difference only, our ſcarcity will every day be leſs and leſs known, while her's will every day be growing more and more diſtreſſing.

A certain compoſer of muſic, in the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, died lately at Potſdam. His Majeſty expreſſed very great ſorrow for his death, and buried him moſt magnificently: People were at a loſs to aſſign a reaſon for the friendſhip which this King pretended to have for the muſician, when the world knows his Majeſty is an utter ſtranger to ſenſibility. However, the true cauſe is eaſily accounted for; the King pretends to be a great compoſer of muſic himſelf; the muſician was modeſt, and always confeſſed his inferiority, and celebrated the compoſitions of his royal maſter. The truth is, the King is but a ſecond rate ſcratcher of notes, and his principal compoſer was inferior to him; we never envy thoſe whom we excel. What a bleſſed people muſt the ſubjects of this Monarch be, who can boaſt that they have a prince, who is the greateſt warrior, philoſopher, poet, legiſlator, muſician, and robber, in all his dominions!

October 12. It is poſitively determined on, that no ſhips of war ſhall in future be built in merchants yards, as in the courſe of laſt war the exigences were ſo great that contract ſhips were built at double the expence, of green timber, which ſoon after rotted. In conſequence of this laudible reſolution, a ſufficient number of ſhipwrights will be conſequently employed, and our navy always kept upon a reſpectable footing.

October 13. A gentleman returned from the interior parts of North America, beyond the Ohio, informs

us of a nation of Jews being discovered among the Indians, who call themselves the tribe of Naphthali. Their religious worship and their tenets correspond with those in Europe; but their situation so remote, and their not being engaged in traffic, like their brethren on this side the Atlantic, are circumstances our correspondent cannot account for.

October 14. The officer who escorted the Abbey Terray, when he was carried from Paris, desired him not to be melancholy, since he might very soon be recalled. "Friend, says he, when one's conscience is easy, we need no consolation. Besides, when justice is banished, those who remain have most reason to be troubled."

On Tuesday the serjeant who was ordered to be shot, but afterwards reprieved, for enlisting men and sending them into the French service, received two hundred and fifty lashes on the parade in St. James's Park. He was so extremely weak after receiving the punishment, that he was obliged to be supported by two soldiers to the hospital. He is to receive the same number again as soon as his strength will permit, and afterwards be drummed from the regiment.

We are informed that the Right Honourable Lady Frances Meadows, only sister of the late Duke of Kingston, will become Countess of Kingston and Baroness of Pierpoint, in her own right. She has five sons and four daughters now living by Philip Meadows, Esquire, the eldest of whom, the Honourable Evelyn Meadows, Esquire, after the death of his mother, will be entitled to that antient earldom and barony.

The ministry are determined to play off their old trick, if possible, in negating Mr. Wilkes his seat for Middlesex next election. They have already applied to the present *Locum Tenens*, Col. Luttrell, for his further assistance, but he has absolutely refused, telling them, "that as he was lucky enough in the first instance to have the populace mistake his *hat* for his *head*, he will never try them in the second, lest they should mistake his *head* for his *hat*."

A correspondent says that an act of parliament passed in the reign of King Henry the Eighth (unrepealed) in which reign there was an act of grace on the birth of the Queen's tenth child, and as her present Majesty is now pregnant, it is hoped the same precedent will be followed.

A certain young nobleman won last week at Newmarket upwards of six thousand pounds in backing the Duke of Cumberland's filly, which won the grand sweepstakes.

Capt. Phipps, in return for his frozen expedition, is to have the appointing of Capt. Lutwidge to the rank of post; his first lieutenant to be master and commander; and a midshipman a lieutenant. Quere, is not this one of Lord Sandwich's bird traps for the patriotic speaker?—Take care, Phipps, you have a glorious character, and it may be lost!

Mr. Wilkes's design of putting the *tame Bull* into the chair of the city instead of himself begins now to be seen through: Bull is to have the name of mayor, Wilkes the power; so that this arch patriot will have an opportunity of exercising his *excellent* abilities with greater security than if he were really mayor, and his easy, believing friend, must be answerable for the consequences. O brave Wilkes! O poor Bull!

Many people have taken upon them to censure Mr. Wilkes for not scratching for himself, without ever considering, that as Mr. Bull scratched for him, it would have been the highest mark of an ungenerous mind, to have so partially adhered to his own interest; by this means Mr. Wilkes has convinced us of the nobleness of his mind, and the disinterestedness of his spirit.

Why Mr. Sawbridge scratched for Mr. Wilkes has puzzled some; and why so many ministerial aldermen were absent. It was the intention of the court that Mr. Wilkes should be lord mayor this year, but it is Mr. Wilkes's design to be lord mayor upon the year of the general election.

Letters from Paris, dated the 1st instant, advise that there is a very current report there that the exiled magistrates of the antient parliament have received propositions to re-enter on their former offices; but time must discover whether there is any truth in the report.

It is reported that it was lately determined in council to order the crown engineers to transmit home fresh surveys of the several British colonies, and to make draughts thereof, of the dockyards and new works, for the inspection of government, as also an account of the stores, and the computed number of the white inhabitants in each province.

As a further improvement to the decorations and paintings that are to ornament St. Paul's cathedral, the dean and chapter have come to a resolution to preserve the names of several illustrious personages; such as Tillotson, Usher, Swift, Pope, Addison, &c. who have been omitted in Westminster Abbey, by dedicating monuments to their memory. It is not as yet finally fixed which of these they will begin with; but it is generally thought the celebrated Mr. Pope will be the first on the list.

Extract of a letter from Turin, *dated* September 18.

"As the Marchioness de Breme was hearing mass a few days ago in the church of St. Philip, a young man, very genteely dressed, who had placed himself between that lady and her servants, suddenly pulled out a knife and cut the lady's throat; then throwing away the knife, he drew his sword, ran out of the church, and flew for shelter to St. Francois de Paule. The congregation, in amazement, assembled about the lady, and a surgeon was procured as soon as possible, who pronounced the wound not mortal, but if the knife had gone the twelfth part of an inch farther there would have been no remedy. The assassin was taken from the church, and conveyed to prison; and it is said (as indeed is very natural to conclude) that he is out of his senses."

By letters from Venice we learn that the Emperor has taken great offence at the refuge allowed to the Jesuits by the King of Prussia.

It is said that Lord Clive is resolved to supplant General Burgoyne in his borough in Lancashire, and is already beginning hostilities even for that purpose.

On an oval tablet on the front of the sarcophagus of General WOLFE's monument, in Westminster Abbey, just opened, is the following inscription:

"To the memory of JAMES WOLFE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the British land forces, on an expedition against Quebec; who surmounting by ability and valour all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, on the 13th of September, 1759; the King and the parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

BRISTOL, *October* 16. The vessels (inserted in our last to have sailed) by the change of wind, were obliged to return to Kingston road; upwards of 40 sail now remain there waiting for a favourable gale; some of which have been detained more than two months.

DUBLIN, *September* 28. One Beaghan, a butcher, was stopped near Clondalkin by a highwayman, who demanded his money, which the other delivered immediately, and then told the robber he had a few half pence in his coat pocket, that might be of service to him; but instead of the coppers, took out a pistol and shot the highwayman dead.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of October 7, 1773.

Mr. LOVEL's *letter to the* LIVERY, *relative to the conduct of Mr.* WILKES, *with respect to him.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE following was inserted in this day's Public Advertiser:

To Messieurs SAWBRIDGE and OLIVER.

"YOU are aldermen, and, I hope, gentlemen. Justify your conduct to this city. Your committee for this election have with your approbation appointed Mr. Michael Lovel chairman. It is scarcely possible to imagine a greater insult to the metropolis of the British empire than two candidates for the chief magistracy having a chairman of their committee signing all their printed letters to the livery, who is known to have been, not a year ago, without the least effort in vindication of his honour, at noon day, caned in this city, in one of its most frequented streets in Cheapside, by Charles Crawford, Esquire. I have heard, from the best authority, that this fact was authenticated to you both some months ago. I do not traffic in scandal. My name is left with the printer, who has orders to communicate it to either of you aldermen, or to Mr. Lovel.

Oct. 4, 1773. *A Liveryman of London.*"

In consequence of the above, I went, in company with Mr. James Pearson, of Cheapside, to Mr. Woodfall, the printer, who informed me that Mr. Wilkes was the author of it.

This is not the first time, by a thousand, that I have been abused in the public papers by this most abandoned impostor, who has the impudence to say he *does not traffic in scandal.* Hitherto, indeed (fearing, I suppose, lest my integrity and character should be doubted) he had kindly confined himself to the subject of my having been formerly a clerk to my own relations in the same house wherein I am now a partner. At length, he has discovered something else meritorious in me. The story of Mr. Crawford is very short and simple. It is well known to be usual amongst the West India merchants to have the children of their correspondents consigned to their care. Mr. Charles Crawford was one of those under our care. When some of these young West Indians first advance towards manhood, they are frequently less discreet and more expensive than those born in colder climates. Mr. Crawford is a young West Indian, whose father we offended by our indulgence to the son, whilst the son was offended for our following his father's directions, who neither would, nor indeed could, afford to gratify his son's desires. This young gentleman is now at Cambridge, and it is true that he was so angry with me, last summer, that he did offer in the street to strike me, and I bore his imprudent anger very patiently, as I dare say any other merchant would have done, for the same reason. Is this a matter that would affect the honour of any gentleman in England?

What would Mr. Wilkes have the merchants do in these cases, for they happen often? Would he have them draw their swords on these lads, because they are not contented with what their parents allow them? Does he think that the proper office of a guardian, or that the adding of esquire to a boy's name, will make his beard grow? Mr. Wilkes is an excellent pattern, no doubt, for our youth, but he is not yet, I hope, likely to be copied by merchants and guardians. I do not, however, wonder that Mr. Wilkes justifies the young man's anger, for he has a similar cause of anger against me himself. The truth is, gentlemen, I stopped my hand, and would not let Mr. Wilkes plunder me of more money. But Mr. Wilkes is wiser than to try the experiment of caning me for it; he knows it is safer to slander in the newspapers.

I think, gentlemen, you must have observed that though Mr. Wilkes is so lavish in his censure, he never once acknowledges his obligations. Of this you have numberless and daily instances. For my own part, I own my errors. I mistook this mercenary impostor for a public man; and though an absolute stranger to him, pitying his distress, I went to the King's Bench prison the day after he was committed thither, and gave into his own hand a benefaction of twenty pounds; and I assure you, gentlemen, he received it with great thankfulness, without enquiring whether I had even been a *clerk*, or had ever been caned. He has since that, at different times, had between two and three hundred pounds of my money; and, upon being informed that Sir George Savile had declared he could not move any thing in the house of commons in Mr. Wilkes's favour, till the money was paid of which he had defrauded the Foundling Hospital, I own I was foolish enough to go with Mr. Trevanion on the 9th of November 1768, and pay to Mr. White, the late treasurer, three hundred pounds on that account, and give security jointly with Mr. Trevanion for whatever sum of that fraud still remained due. This sum, of which he robbed the hospital, as we afterwards found, amounted to near *one thousand pounds*, which was afterwards paid by me and others at the London Tavern.

What think you, gentlemen, of the modesty, honesty, honour, and gratitude, of this candidate for the mayoralty? May I not very fairly turn his own letter upon himself? and say to Mr. Wilkes,

SIR,

You are an alderman, I cannot say a gentleman. Justify your conduct to this city. You, a guardian of the hospital for exposed and deserted young children, defrauded those helpless orphans of one thousand pounds. It is scarcely possible to imagine a greater insult to the metropolis of the British empire, than a candidate for the chief magistracy, who is known to have robbed the Foundling Hospital without the least effort in vindication of his honour. I do not traffic in scandal. My name is subscribed to this account, and I am ready to communicate to any gentleman the receipt for the payment of the money.

MICHAEL LOVEL.

BOSTON, *November* 29.

Yesterday morning arrived here the ship Dartmouth, Capt. Hall, in 8 weeks from London, with 114 chests of the long expected and much talked of TEA. Capt. Hall first came to an anchor near the castle, and this morning came up and anchored off the long wharf.

NEW YORK, *December* 9.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, *dated* November 20, 1773.

"The tea affair makes a great noise here, but nothing is yet done; it will be prevented landing, without doubt."

We hear that his Excellency Governor Hutchinson has retired to Milton; and the gentlemen appointed by the honourable the East India company to be agents for vending their tea at Boston, remain still at Castle William.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

The gentlemen nominated to make enquiries concerning the rise of tea, and the committee appointed by the inhabitants of this city on the 4th instant, now beg leave to lay before the public what has appeared to be a true state of facts, respecting the encreased price of tea. Upon the strictest search and enquiry among the principal importers and dealers in that commodity, it is found that there is but a small quantity of tea in the city, by the best computation, not more than 25 chests, which chiefly lay in the hands of the retailers and shopkeepers, who being apprized of the scarcity of that commodity, engrossed it, and not adverting to the dangerous tendency of advancing the price at this time, inconsiderately fell into that mistake; but in justice to those shopkeepers and retailers, the committee inform the public that upon representing to them the pernicious consequences of such a procedure at this time, and the great dissatisfaction it has occasioned among their fellow citizens, they readily and unanimously complied with the advice and request of the said committee, not to ask more than 6s. or at most 6s. 6d. per pound, for what tea they have to sell, and to retail it in small quantities only, so as to accommodate every one as much as possible, and prevent its being farther engrossed at an advanced price. As the above enquiry has been directed and made by the committee, in order to give satisfaction to their fellow citizens, and particularly the tradesmen and mechanics, who may be supposed to be most affected by the high price of this article, it is hoped that, laying aside all prejudice and suspicion (if any have been entertained) they will chearfully and unanimously concur in the noble opposition now formed against the introduction of tea in this province, while subject to a tax, imposed by the British parliament. And as there may be some persons who have not come within the notice of this enquiry, and others, who forgetting the duty they owe their country, may attempt to enhance the price of tea beyond what has been agreed to by such as have been called upon: This committee do most earnestly

request that if any importer of tea ſhall aſk ſuch a price for it as not to allow a reaſonable profit to the retailer at the price of 6s. or 6s. 6d. per pound, that notice thereof may be given to the committee at the coffeehouſe. And if any ſhopkeeper or retailer of tea ſhall demand more than 6s. 6d. per pound, and at the like rate for any leſſer quantity; the committee do alſo beg that the like notice may be given, in order that the names of ſuch perſons may be communicated to the public, and ſuch farther ſteps be taken as may be neceſſary for the ſafety and eſſential intereſts of our country

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* November 25.

" I have been often in company with the moſt active and popular men, and ſometimes with a few of the unpopular men. I am confident that I am not miſtaken concerning the determination of the people of Boſton. Think of it as you pleaſe, they are abſolutely determined to draw blood, if it is neceſſary. It is ſtrange, though ſome of their merchants have imported a good deal of tea, ſince the non-importation, the people ſhould now riſe up like one man, to oppoſe the India company's emiſſion; but the facts are, of the whole quantity of tea imported here, laſt year for inſtance (for I have an opportunity of examining the particulars) three fourths by Meſſ. Hutchinſons, Clark, and Lloyd, all violent tories. The quantity imported is alſo exaggerated in Draper's paper, and the number of importers trebled and more. Thus Mr. Clark and ſon imported in ſix different veſſels, whence they are ſet down for ſix different importers; but the great clue, by which you may ſolve the preſent zeal of the Boſtonians, is the happy circumſtance of their fellow coloniſts being embarked in the ſame cauſe. They ſay that providence has interfered, to ſend this occaſion of uniting the colonies, and if they have hitherto been tardy, they are now reſolved to wipe off the ſcore. There is but one regiment here, and that in the caſtle. There are three or four ſhips of war in the harbour, and the admiral has for ſome days given out that he is determined not to interfere in the matter, as it is purely a mercantile affair, nor do the people care whether he does or not, for they know he might as well hang himſelf, as burn the town. Four or five committees come in every day to conſult with the leading men of the town, and conſert the neceſſary meaſures. There were 13 or 1400 names ſome days ago to a paper in this town, obligating themſelves to deſtroy the tea, or be deſtroyed in the attempt, in caſe it ſhould come on ſhore. The whole town and neighbourhood are arming themſelves. The tea commiſſioners never lodge in town. Yeſterday they offered to ſurrender their commiſſions, and ſuffer the tea to be ſtored under the care of the town, till they ſhould hear from home; but that offer is rejected with contempt. They are expreſsly told that unleſs they ſend the tea back to London, they muſt look to the ſafety of their own lives."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* November 29.

" Hall and Bruce arrived on Saturday evening, with each an hundred and odd cheſts of the deteſted tea; what will be done with it I cannot ſay; but I tremble for the conſequences, ſhould the conſignees not conſent to reſhip it. They have ſoftened down ſo far as to offer it to the care of the council or the town, till ſuch time as they hear from their friends in England; but I am perſuaded, from the preſent diſpoſition of the people, that no alternative will do, than to have it immediately ſent back to London. The bells are now ringing for a general muſter; a third tea veſſel is arrived in Nantaſket road, 5 miles from Boſton."

We hear from the Weſt Indies that the lands taken from the Charibs at St. Vincent are to be divided among the officers who ſerved in that expedition, and that General Monckton is to have 10,000 acres to his ſhare, and a captain, lieutenant, &c. 100 acres each; by which *righteous* diviſion the juſtice of the Britiſh adminiſtration is made to ſtare every one in the face ſo glaringly that even a blind man cannot help ſeeing it.

A number of towns in the Maſſachuſetts Bay have lately held town meetings, and *nobly* reſolved to aſſiſt the town of Boſton in any meaſures to prevent the importation of that bane to America, that poiſon to health, the Eaſt India company's tea; and laſt week the poſt met numbers of men marching from the country towns into Boſton, to join in the ſame *glorious cauſe*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 30.

The Dunmore, Maxwell, from Madeira, is arrived in James river.

Laſt Monday being the anniverſary of St. John the Evangeliſt, the antient and honourable fraternity of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS celebrated it in the following manner: About ten in the forenoon they repaired to the Lodge in this city, from whence, after ſtaying ſome time, they proceeded to church, each brother walking in his proper rank, agreeable to his advancement in the royal art, where the Reverend Mr. ANDREWS, one of the brethren, favoured them, and a conſiderable number of the reſpectable inhabitants of this city, with a moſt excellent ſermon, adaped to all ranks of people, and to every ſociety. After the ſervice was ended, they returned to the Lodge, in the ſame order, where they dined, and in the evening gave a very elegant ball to the ladies.

Died, the 28th ult. Mrs. ANNE MAYO, relict of Colonel William Mayo, in the 73d year of her age; ſhe was a lady of exemplary piety and charity. And

This day died, in the 38th year of his age, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mr. JOHN CAMP; a Gentleman eſteemed by all who knew him.

Immortal Power! my ardent pray'rs receive,
And health and joy to all my readers give:
May future years be happier than the paſt,
And each NEW YEAR ſtill happier than the laſt;
With bleſſings crown the land where freedom reigns,
Her vintage bleſt, let plenty deck her plains.
Theſe favours may VIRGINIA's SONS enjoy,
And no dread faction e'er their peace deſtroy.

☞ *I ſhall ever feel a very ſenſible concern at being obliged to enter into altercations of any nature whatever; but the ſevere reprimand I received in Meſſieurs* Purdie & Dixon's *laſt paper, from* AN ATTENTIVE OBSERVER, *makes it abſolutely neceſſary to ſay ſomething in my own vindication. The motto of this paper has hitherto been, and ever ſhall be, ſtrictly attended to: but, as the* OBSERVER *very juſtly remarks, " that the preſs ſhould not be made a vehicle for the conveyance of ſlander," ſo neither can it be juſtifiable to publiſh, indiſcriminately, every piece that may be offered. The one which I am accuſed of ſuppreſſing contains a detail of facts of a very intereſting nature, which relate to individuals only. The affair is certainly cognizable in a court of law, where it muſt be more fully determined in the injured party's favour than by any publication in a newſpaper; beſides, as I am in ſome meaſure amenable to the public for what appears in my Gazette, I cannot think myſelf authorized to publiſh an anonymous piece, which, notwithſtanding its merit, points at private characters, and will probably give a mortal ſtab to the peace of ſome reſpectable perſons, who are nearly, and perhaps very tenderly connected, both with the aggreſſor and the aggrieved. When the author gives up his name, it ſhall, however repugnant to my inclination, have a place in this paper, as the principles upon which I ſet out will then, I flatter myſelf, plead my excuſe with every party. In the mean time, I am thankful for the friendly hint the* ATTENTIVE OBSERVER *has given me, and will endeavour to profit by it; though I am not conſcious of having deviated from that ſpirit of freedom which I ſhall always think it my duty to maintain.*

CLEMENTINA RIND.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 23, 1773.

IN purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly, we this day repaired to the public treaſury, and having examined the Treaſurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments ſince the laſt ſettlement, and compared them with their proper vouchers, find they are fairly and juſtly ſtated. The balance of the public account now in the Treaſurer's hands we find to be £.8308 2 11¾. Of the old treaſury notes, we have burnt and deſtroyed £.8652 3 3. Of thoſe iſſued in 1769, the ſum of £.1580; and of thoſe iſſued in 1771, the ſum of £.4536. The Treaſurer produced to us the ſeveral balances ſtill due to the public, and they remain in his hands, to be accounted for at a future day.

LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
BEN: WALLER.

AS *I intend to leave this colony ſome time in* January *next*, it is earneſtly requeſted that thoſe who may have any demands againſt my father's eſtate will produce their accounts to the commiſſioners appointed by the court of Orange to ſettle them, on or before the 15th of January next. No claims whatever can be attended to after that time.

3 JAMES MARSHALL.

To be SOLD, at Charles City courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 5th day of January next,

SEVERAL likely Virginia NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of Richard Ridlehurſt, deceaſed. The purchaſers will have three months credit, on giving bond and ſecurity to

1* The EXECUTORS.

TAKEN up, in Orange, on Swift Run, a ſmall bay mare, with a ſmall bell on, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, is docked, and branded on the near ſhoulder [illegible], and an underkeel in the right ear; ſhe trots and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JEREMIAH HANE.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 16, 1773.

AS the partnerſhip of Allan and Turner is now diſſolved by the deceaſe of the former, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to pay off their reſpective accounts between this and the April court, as the ſurviving partner has then ſeveral large ſums to make up. Thoſe who have any demands againſt them will be paid by applying to the ſubſcriber. The buſineſs will be carried on to the uſual extent, and GOODS ſold at the ſame low prices as formerly.

3 JOHN TURNER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe, of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title.

t f THOMAS LOMAX.

TAKEN up, in New Kent, a black roan horſe, about 12 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock C, and has a nick in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. CHARLES WORD

JUST arrived, the Succeſs's Increaſe, Capt. Curtis, with about eighty choice, healthy SERVANTS, among whom are many tradeſmen, namely, ſhoemakers, weavers, carpenters, black and white ſmiths, tailors, a ſailmaker, a tanner, a glazier and painter, a bricklayer, a braſsfounder, a turner, an upholſterer, hairdreſſers, ſurgeons and apothecaries, ſchoolmaſters, and bookbinders, with many farmers, labourers, &c. &c. The ſale will commence at Leeds Town on Monday the 3d of January, and continue till all are ſold. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

2 JAMES MILLS and company.

*** *TOBACCO will be taken in payment for the above.*

To be SOLD on Monday the 3d of January, at my ſtore in Blandford,

ALL the GOODS remaining on hand in the ſaid ſtore, amounting to about 900 l. ſterling, which will be put up in ſmall lots to ſuit the purchaſers. Three months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and good ſecurity. Tobacco, wheat, or corn, will be taken in payment of the bonds when due, at the caſh market price. The debtors to the ſtore are once more deſired to ſettle and diſcharge their balances, as I cannot grant farther indulgence.

JOHN BLAND.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 9, 1773.

THE *bonds due to the eſtate of* George Chriſtopher White, *late of* Amelia *county, deceaſed, being all aſſigned over to us, and moſt of them having been due a conſiderable time, it is expected that ſpeedy payment will be made, to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of bringing ſuits.*

4 BALFOUR AND BARRAUD.

IN purſuance of a decree of the county court of Elizabeth City, will be ſold, at John Caſey's, on Saltford's creek, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 11th of January, the tract of LAND whereon the ſaid Caſey now lives, containing 62 acres, more or leſs, on which is a good dwellinghouſe, and ſome convenient outhouſes, lying about five miles from Hampton, and convenient for fiſhing, fowling, &c. Likewiſe 2 Negro men, 12 head of cattle, 2 oxen, 1 cart and wheels, 20 head of ſheep, 2 horſes and 1 mare, to ſatisfy a mortgage made by the ſaid Caſey to William Weſtwood, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to the executors of the ſaid Weſtwood; the bonds to carry intereſt from the day of ſale. 2

The SHERIFF.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 20, 1773.

ON the firſt day of January next will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at public auction, at the plantation of Doctor James Blair, deceaſed, in the forks of Hanover county, one moiety of all the ſaid James's perſonal eſtate at that place, conſiſting of cattle, hogs, plantation utenſils, &c. &c. At the ſame time and place will be rented, to the higheſt bidder, all my dower in the ſaid Mr. Blair's lands and ſlaves; among the ſlaves there are ſix workers. Alſo, on Tueſday the fourth of January next, will be ſold, at public auction, at the plantation of the ſaid James Blair, at Chicahominy, in New Kent, one moiety of all the ſaid James's perſonal eſtate at that place, conſiſting of cattle, hogs, plantation utenſils, &c. &c. And at the ſame time and place will be rented, to the beſt bidder, all my dower in the ſaid Mr. Blair's lands and ſlaves; among the ſlaves there are five workers.

C. BLAIR.

*** I have alſo a handy cook fellow to hire.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the 4th of January next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at Samuel Watſon's plantation, in Amherſt county, about five miles from Penn's ordinary,

EIGHTY choice SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, moſt of whom are Virginia born, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER, ſixty or ſeventy head of CATTLE, ſome PLOW HORSES, MARES and COLTS, and many PLANTATION UTENSILS. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of April, 1775; but if payment is not made then the bonds to carry five per cent. intereſt from the day of ſale. Bond and approved ſecurity to be given to Meſſ. William Cabell, James Allen, John Hawkins, and William Womack, who are empowered to conduct the ſale. Six per cent. intereſt will be allowed for ready money, and alſo for ſome merchants notes, after they have accepted orders drawn on them. At the ſame time and place will be rented, if not before ſold, ſeveral valuable PLANTATIONS, in fine order for cropping, ſufficient to work 30 hands, with all neceſſary houſes.

*** Some of the SLAVES will be ſold for ready money. 6

CARTER BRAXTON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, *That the Clerks of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a Liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the public Charges of their reſpective Counties.*

ORDERED, *That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.*

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

THE ſubſcribers have, at the ſtores kept by them reſpectively, at Falmouth and Boyd's Hole, for Mr. John Bland, of London, about 4000 l. worth of EUROPEAN GOODS; which they will ſell very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, or will barter them for tobacco, corn, wheat, rum, &c. The debtors to thoſe ſtores are hereby required to make immediate payment, as we are forbid to grant farther indulgence to any of them.

DAVID BRIGGS,
ANDREW GRANT.

At a GENERAL COURT, *held at the* CAPITOL
November 6, 1773.

James Campbell, Archibald Campbell, James Parker, William Atchiſon, Thomas Newton, executors, &c. of Robert Tucker, deceaſed, and John Hunter, plaintiffs, againſt Thomas Williſon, Alexander M'Swain, and Archibald Ritchie, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants Williſon and M'Swain being beyond ſea, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid Williſon and M'Swain in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; that the ſaid defendants, Williſon and M'Swain, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be, within 15 days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. Anne, in the county of Eſſex, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg. BEN: WALLER.

For S A L E,

A TRACT of LAND in Goochland, containing, by an old ſurvey, 516 acres, lying on the waters of Geneto and Beaverdam, the ſoil very good, and its ſituation convenient, it being within twenty two miles of Richmond, and within half a mile of a merchant mill, where a ready market may be had for wheat, which this land produces as fine as any in the colony, and is on the river road from Richmond to Auguſta; ready money may thereby be always had for corn, fodder, &c. There are about 70 acres cleared, and in good order for cropping; likewiſe houſes ſuitable for an overſeer and Negroes, and a ſmall orchard. There are alſo a few acres of meadow land, which might be improved at a ſmall expence. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, if required. Apply to the ſubſcriber, at Fourmile creek, 3 JOHN PLEASANTS.

F O R S A L E,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, or both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

THERE is now remaining in JOHN BOLLING'S warehouſes the following TOBACCO, which has been inſpected upwards of three years.

No.	groſs	tare	nett	
753	1462	121	1341	Richard Whitton's note.
1245	1077	150	927	Bartholomew Zachary's note.
h508	1185	114	1071	Robert Mann's note.
925	1095	149	946	Rich. Booker's note to J. T.
1110	1164	116	1048	Thomas Hudſon's note.
1414	1240	125	1115	Willes Well's note.
1404	1130	130	1000	Charles Cooke's note.
1405	1230	140	1090	Charles Cooke's note.

WARWICK, December 11, 1773.

WHEREAS inſpectors notes for the following liſt of tobacco were ſtolen from the ſubſcriber laſt Monday night, in Williamſburg, the public is hereby forewarned from purchaſing any of the ſaid notes; duplicates being granted, and ſworn certificates lodged, with the ſeveral inſpectors. Of the laſt inſpection at Cedar Point warehouſe, No. 1713; at Davis's, 1416; at Bolingbroke, 2602; at Boyd's, 2149. Of the preſent inſpection, at Cedar Point, 227, 228, 229, 249, 250, 251; at John Bolling's, 147, 148, 296, 356, 529; at Bolingbroke, 171, 292, 734; at Blandford, 102, 106; at Robert Bolling's, 268, 269; at Boyd's, 493; at Davis's, 380, 381; and at Shockoe's, A. L. 1, Ayres Layne.

JOHN LEITCH.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol
October 23, 1773.

William Gooſley, plaintiff, againſt Meſſ. Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, of London, merchants, Thomas Adams, Sampſon Matthews, and George Matthews, Patrick Coutts, Amos and James Ladd, William Acrill, Ryland Randolph, Major Wilcox and company, Thomas Stewart, James Watt, Meriwether Smith, William Smith, Carter Braxton, Corbin Griffin, Samuel Griffin, and William Griffin, defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, being beyond ſea, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; that the ſaid defendants, Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Henrico, in the county of Henrico, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg. BEN: WALLER.

F O R S A L E,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Mancheſter or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Piankatank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, in Fredericksburg, on the 22d of November, two ſervant men; the one a barber, named John Cockle, an Engliſhman, about five feet ſeven inches high, had on a chocolate coloured coat and jacket, blue cloth breeches, and a ſmall faſhionable hat; he wore his own ſhort brown hair curled, ſpeaks thick, and ſtoops a little in the ſhoulders. The other is a tailor, named John Driver, calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but has the Iriſh accent, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with ſhort buſhy hair, had on a blue coat, red ſtriped gingham jacket, and wilton breeches. Whoever takes the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to us, in Fredericksburg, ſhall have five pounds reward, or in proportion for either of them. JOHN ATKINSON,

* 3 JAMES NEWTON.

CHESTERFIELD, November 19, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of Wright, Fowler, and company, was diſſolved the firſt of October laſt, it is requeſted of all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern immediately to diſcharge their balances, as the ſituation of the concern will admit of no indulgence. Thoſe who are unable, are deſired to ſettle, and grant bond, with ſecurity, if required. The GOODS on hand will be ſold on Thurſday the 16th of December next, altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The credit will be agreed on at the day of ſale. Bond, with ſecurity, will be required. 3 WILLIAM FOWLER.

F O R S A L E,

AT OUR STORE IN NORFOLK,

OZNABRIGS, ſaddlery, low priced hats, and checks in aſſorted packages, Cadiz ſalt, Barbados and Grenada rum, Barbados ſpirit, choice Liſbon wine in quarter caſks, Madeira wine in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, of ſterling, New York, and Virginia quality; alſo coffee, ginger, pimento, Muſcovado ſugar, logwood, earthen ware, and European made cordage.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

*** *Our brig* BETSEY, *Capt.* Solomon Edey, *will ſail for* Madeira *in fourteen days, and return directly to* Norfolk: *Any of our friends, or thoſe connected with the houſe of Meſſ.* Lamar, Hill, Biſſett, *and company, will oblige us by their orders for* WINES *by her.*——NORFOLK, November 20, 1773.——

F O R S A L E,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by appiying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BURWELL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of New Kent county the third of this inſtant (December) a runaway Negro man, who ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Mrs. Dorothy Jones of Amelia county. The ſaid Negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and much the appearance of an Indian, has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has a large ſcar on his left arm, and alſo on his left ancle and foot, his hair is rather more of the Indian kind than that of a Negro; had on a Ruſſia ſheeting coat and breeches, a red cloth jacket much wore, and a white linen ſhirt. The owner is deſired to prove her property, pay charges, and take him away.

3 * JOSIAH HOLT, D. S.

TAKEN up, in King George, a grey mare, paces naturally, branded on the near ſhoulder L, and and on the near buttock W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. * ROBERT MACKEE.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a dark bay mae, about 12 hands and a half high, has a ſmall bell on marked T. I. C. branded on the near ſhoulder with ſomething like a woman's ſtirrup iron, and is about 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

ROBERT COWAN.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a middle ſized black mare, about 15 years old, branded on each ſhoulder D, has one remarkable ſaddle ſpot, and is lately ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

‡ DOUGLASS WATSON.

TAKEN up, in Orange, at the foot of the Great Mountain, a middle ſized mouſe coloured mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock K, appears to be about 11 years old; has on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

* JOHN HARVEY.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a brindled pied cow and calf; the points of her horns are cut off; ſhe is marked with a crop, half crop, and ſlit, in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 13s.

* WILLIAM PEACHER.

TAKEN up, in Auguſta, a cheſnut ſorrel mare, 13 hands high, about 13 years old, with a ſmall bell on, branded D S on the off ſhoulder, has a ſmall ſtar, and paces naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s. * JONATHAN WATTERS.

TAKEN up, in Spotſylvania, a red ſteer, 5 years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

* ABRAHAM ESTES, ſenior.

TAKEN up, in Prince Edward, a dark coloured mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock R, paces well, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a blaze face, and has a bell on; ſhe has been ſcalded for the fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

WILLIAM HANSFORD.

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